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P. N. Waggett contributes an essay entitled 'The Church as Seen from the Outside,' in which he concludes by stating the High Anglican, as opposed to the so-called Erastian, view; while, very fittingly, Mr. Wilfred Ward speaks for the Church of Rome. The editor furnishes a worthy introduction.

Obviously, in such a collection, comparisons were odious. But it may be of interest to state that the freshest essay comes from the newest science—sociology—and that it is supplemented by Professor Geddes' paper, which represents the same general outlook. The most striking contribution is that of the Hon. Bertrand Russell, who drives home the problem under review, nothing extenuating in the logical consequences of modern scientific research. One may add, further, that, for American readers, the book can not fail to possess additional suggestiveness because written under British influences. In other words, when more of our scientific men find it possible to write like Sir Oliver Lodge, Professor Arthur Thomson and the Hon. Bertrand Russell, and when more of our religious mentors can speak like the Rev. John Kelman and the Rev. Philip Napier Waggett, we shall be in far better position to 'get together' for the discussion of subjects now agitated or about to be agitated. To render my meaning plainer; I fear that an American botanist, speaking of his Presbyterian brethren, would scarcely find warrant for such a pronouncement as this: "So changing are the times that there seems nowadays to be more independent and speculative thinking among the aspirants to the Scottish ministry, once so strict, than among those of the university faculties of medicine, once and again so comparatively free; at any rate, since Robertson Smith, there has probably been less general ignorance of the results, and even of the methods of scientific research among the students of the older faculty than of the more modern one" (p. 185). Undoubtedly, conditions obtain in the old country that we do not enjoy, for there the *university* attitude, in contradistinction to that of the usual *theological seminary*, exercises much more potent sway over candidates for the ministry.

Hence, perhaps, the possibility of such a book as this.

No doubt the work is tentative, not conclusive. No doubt one of the ecclesiastical contributors alludes darkly to a possible double truth—one for science, another for religion, and a second openly adopts this doctrine, which really evades the entire question at issue. But, even so, the collection remains notable and, as I indicated at the outset, has everything to recommend it to reflective men, no matter on which side of the fence their main presuppositions happen to lie. Moreover, the brilliant criticisms of educational formalism, supplied by Mr. Branford and Professor Geddes, can not fail to set us thinking with reference to some of our own potent, if intangible, academic problems.

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#### SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES.

THE *Plant World*, the official organ of the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America, now in its seventh volume, will, on January 1, come under the editorial management of Professor Francis E. Lloyd, head of the department of biology in Teachers College.

The *Journal of Comparative Neurology and Psychology*, for November, has as the leading article a paper of seventy pages entitled, 'The Behavior of *Paramecium*: Additional Features and General Relations,' by H. S. Jennings. On the basis of a summary of previous work on *Paramecium*, experimentally controlled, and a large body of new observations the reactions of this type are critically analyzed and its 'action system' formulated. The discussion of the nature of stimulation and of the reactions of *Paramecium* in detail gives further support to the author's claim that the current theories of tropism need radical revision. The number further contains an editorial by Dr. Yerkes on 'Physiology and Psychology' and a biographical sketch, with portrait and bibliography, of the founder of the journal and late editor-in-chief, Dr. C. L. Herrick.